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Washington LABOR MARKET

Washington State
Employment Security

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

December 1987

Highlights

Economy Remains Strong

Few signs of the stock market sell-off in mid-October were evident in the economy as the year drew to an end. After seasonal adjustment, total employment advanced and unemployment declined in November. Preliminary reports on Christmas sales indicated modest improvement from the previous year. After adjustment for inflation holiday sales may have slipped slightly over the year, but the sharply lower results forecast by some analysts following the October 19 market crash did not occur. The Dow Jones Industrial Average itself finished the year at 1938.83, up 2.2 percent from the end of 1986 and 11.5 percent higher than its close on October 19. While most analysts and administration economists are forecasting slower growth in 1988, the economy was more resilient than thought.

Volume 11, Number 12

	Nov. 1987* (Prel.)	Oct. 1987* (Rev.)	Nov. 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,241,300	2,270,100	2,194,600
Total Employment	2,075,500	2,111,100	2,017,800
Total Unemployment	165,800	159,000	176,800
State Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.0	8.1
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.7	6.6

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Employment Down Less Than Usual in November

Normal seasonal retrenchment in agriculture, food processing, construction and other industries which see employment decline with the approach of winter, reduced total employment in Washington State 35,600 between October and November. The loss, however, was less than usual between the two months and after seasonal adjustment the job total was up 6,000. Over the year, total employment in the state was up nearly 58,000. Reflecting the seasonal cutbacks, total unemployment rose from 159,000 and 7.0 percent of the labor force in October to 165,800 and 7.4 percent in November. After seasonal adjustment, however, unemployment was lower, edging down from 7.5 to 7.5 percent. Over the year, unemployment in the state fell 11,000. The jobless rate in November 1986 was 8.1 percent compared with 7.4 percent (unadjusted) this November.

NOVEMBER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Apple Harvest Complete

Most of the employment reduction in November occurred in agriculture where the apple harvest was completed. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment dipped 4,500 (not seasonally adjusted) as seasonal losses in food processing, construction and amusements (race tracks, carnivals, amusement parks, etc.) were cushioned be seasonal gains in education and retail trade.

Busy Season Over In Food Processing

Manufacturing employment slipped 900 in November, but the drop resulted from a normal seasonal reduction in food processing (down 2,400) where the processing of fall crops was largely completed. Other losses included drops of 200 each in lumber-wood products and fabricated metal products. Lumber payrolls held up better than expected in November. Logging employment, in fact, rose during the month following fire hazard restrictions in October. The loss in fabricated metals reflected less seasonal demand from the construction industry.

Aerospace Still Climbing

Seasonal losses in manufacturing were partially offset by an increase of 1,500 in aerospace in November, the industry's largest monthly increase of the year. Over the year, aerospace payrolls have jumped 8,600 or nearly ten percent. Growth in aerospace in November was augmented by gains of 200 in "other transportation equipment" and machinery. The increase in "other transportation equipment" was credited to the troubled shipbuilding industry where employment remains well below levels of previous years. Difficulties in the industry are world-wide and result from a surplus of merchant vessels. Consolidation of shipyards has been recently reported in Japan. The increase in machinery results from improvement in high-tech industries nationally following weak markets in 1986 and early 1987.

Hiring By Schools And Retail Stores Help Offset Seasonal Losses

Sizable seasonal swings were noted in the nonmanufacturing industries in November. On the upside, public education rose 3,400 as schools continued rounding out staffing for the new school year. The increase in government civilian payrolls, however, was pared to 1,900 because of cutbacks at parks, forests, and in other outdoor work. Employment at retail outlets jumped 3,300 in November as stores began hiring temporary clerks for the holiday shopping period. The increase was about equal to the expansion which occurred during November 1986 despite concern that the stock market sell-off would reduce holiday buying this year. While the overall trend was up, hardware stores and lumber yards reduced payrolls as usual in the fall, and lower employment was also noted at gasoline service stations and at restaurants because of less tourist business.

Employment in most other nonmanufacturing industries declined in November. Construction dropped 4,700 with weather conditions deteriorating, but the loss was no more than normal for the month. Services employed 1,600 fewer workers with the major cutbacks at hotels-motels because of fewer tourists and in amusements where the horse racing season came to an end, carnivals ended their stands at county fairs and shopping centers and golf courses and other weather-related recreation activities slowed. Limiting the losses in services, however, were gains in business services, especially data processing, legal services and at private colleges.

Transportation, communications and utilities payrolls slipped 1,100 over the month with seasonal drops in the shipment of farm commodities and at travel agencies. Lower employment was also reported in the telephone industry. Wholesale trade fell 1,000 in November due to lower employment at fruit and vegetable wholesalers. The drop was somewhat greater than usual for November because of the late apple harvest this year which caused October's level to be higher than normal.

YEAR-TO-YEAR DEVELOPMENTS

Job Growth Up

Nonfarm wage and salary employment continues to expand at a rapid clip in Washington State. In November payroll employment was up 77,200 over the year for a gain of 4.3 percent. Nationally nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose 2.8 percent year-to-year which was itself a substantial increase. Not only has job growth in the state outstripped the national record, but the rate of growth has been increasing. In January the year-to-year gain was 53,900, or 23,300 less than in November.

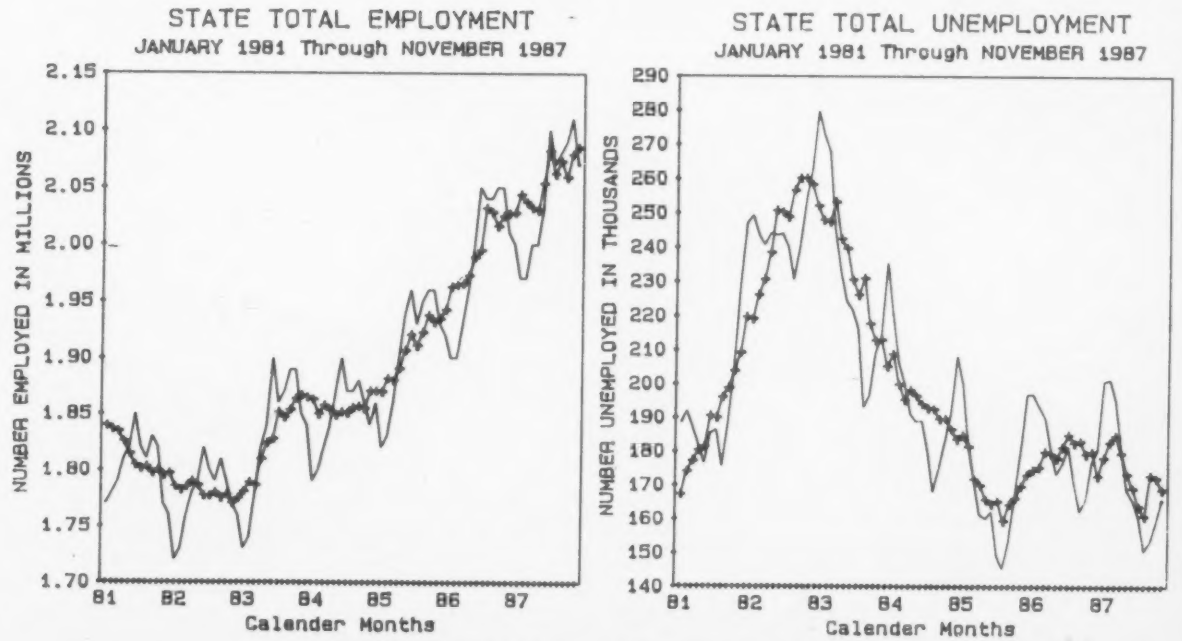
Retail trade (up 20,400) and services (up 18,600) alone accounted for one-half of the year-to-year growth, but manufacturing also made a substantial contribution with 18,000 new jobs. Between 1985 and 1986 manufacturing payrolls advanced 8,700 and all of the net increase was in aerospace; lumber, primary metals, "other transportation equipment" and instruments all posted losses.

Lumber Employment Up But Well Below Historic Highs

In November aerospace employment was up 8,600 year to year, the largest gain in the manufacturing industries. Unlike 1986, however, other manufacturing industries made important contributions to the expansion. Lumber and wood products posted a gain of 2,500 with the declining value of the dollar bolstering export markets. Nonetheless, it remained well below levels of the late 1970s. In November 1978, lumber employment in the state totaled 55,800 compared with 40,300 this November. Growth in automation, however, precludes returning to the high levels reached in the previous decade.

Weaker Dollar Creates Jobs

Aluminum employment added 400 over the year. The former Alcoa plant in Vancouver was not operating in November 1986 but was reopened this year by Vanalco, Inc. Other expansions included gains of 1,000 in machinery and 300 in instruments which were largely related to the general recovery in the high-tech industries nationally and the weaker dollar which is making U.S. goods more competitive here and abroad. The downward value of the dollar also contributed to over-the-year job gains of 500 in apparel and 300 in paper and allied products. "Other transportation equipment" rose 700 year to year despite losses in shipbuilding payrolls. Strong growth at firms producing pleasure boats, however, more than offset losses in shipbuilding in the past 12 months. This itself is a strong indication of a vigorous economy.



Other significant year-to-year growth in manufacturing payrolls included gains of 800 in printing-publishing and 700 each in fabricated metals and "other nondurable goods." Growth in printing-publishing was largely the result of the expansion in general business activity, the need for more printed material and additional revenues available for advertising. Fabricated metals rose because of more demand from the construction industry, which itself added 5,800 jobs over the year. Most of the new jobs in "other nondurable goods" occurred at firms manufacturing plastic products.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment Rate Up In Eastern Washington Unchanged on West Side

The increase in unemployment over the month was centered in Eastern Washington where the apple harvest was completed. A seasonal decline in food processing also contributed to the increase east of the Cascades. And with less farm activity, related employment in transportation and warehousing fell. The jobless rate in Eastern Washington jumped from 7.6 percent in October to 9.7 percent in November. By contrast, the rate in Western Washington remained unchanged at 6.8 percent. On the west side of the state, increases in retail trade because of holiday hiring and in education and aerospace largely offset seasonal losses in construction, tourist-related business and recreation.

Major metropolitan areas in Western Washington saw little change in their rates between October and November. The jobless rate in the Seattle Metropolitan Area slipped from 5.9 to 5.8 percent, while the Vancouver area's rate fell from 7.2 to 7.0 percent. Tacoma's unemployment rate edged up from 7.6 to 7.7 percent.

Major areas in Eastern Washington experienced sizable increases in their rates, but November rates were generally no greater than one year earlier. In the Yakima Metropolitan Area, the jobless rate jumped from 8.9 percent in October to 13.3 percent in November, unchanged from November 1986. In the Tri-Cities area the rate rose from 8.3 to 10.7 percent over the month and was down slightly from 10.8 percent one year ago. Spokane's rate rose from 6.6 to 7.3 percent between October and November, but it was 8.1 percent in November 1986.

INDUSTRY NOTES

Boeing Posts Record Aircraft Orders

The Boeing Company posted a new record for jet aircraft sales for the third consecutive year in 1987. The company received orders for 364 jets valued at about $19.8 billion. In 1986, Boeing's orders totalled $19.23 billion for 341 airplanes. At the beginning of 1987, Boeing did not expect to exceed the 1986 record, however, rising airline traffic and the declining value of the dollar, which made Boeing aircraft less expensive overseas, boosted 1987 orders. The weaker dollar, though, has lessened the chances of reaching an agreement with Western European nations over competition in the aircraft industry.

Boeing and McDonnel Douglas Corp. claim that government subsidies allow Airbus Industrie to sell aircraft below cost. The Annual Foreign Trade Barrier Report indicated that the subsidies to Airbus Industrie's A320 jetliner could cost the U.S. 50,000 jobs, including 33,000 at Boeing. The report claims the subsidies will lower U.S. sales by 150 planes through 1998. U.S. and Western European trade officials are negotiating a new agreement on competition in the aircraft industry, but serious disagreements remain to be resolved on fair repayment of future subsidies and public disclosure of the amount and terms of the subsidies.

Airbus Hurting

The French Foreign Trade Minister said in December that the dollar's 25 percent decline against major European currencies in the past year has wiped out Airbus Industrie's profit margin. As a result, aircraft delivered in coming months will be sold at a loss. Airbus sells its planes in dollars but largely pays its bills in French francs, West German Deutschemarks, British pounds and Spanish pesetas. The dollars received from aircraft sales are worth much less in these currencies than they were before. Airbus has orders for nearly 300 of its new A320s. Deliveries of the plane will begin next year.

Up to 1,200 Hanford Workers Face Layoff

The elimination of Hanford in December as one of the three prospective sites for the nation's nuclear-waste repository will result in the loss of up to 1,200 jobs in the Hanford area within 90 days. The jobs were on the repository-testing project which involved the

drilling of huge test holes in the Hanford area. Reclamation work will continue after the repository-testing is shut down and will temporarily save some jobs.

$581 million was spent in the past decade to study Hanford as a possible nuclear dump site, including $128 million in 1987. The elimination of Hanford as a possible site will also end grants to three Indian tribes near the reservation to track the program. In 1987 the tribes received $3.7 million. The Gable Mountain on the Hanford Reservation is considered sacred by the tribes.

B.C. Lumber Tax Ended

The United States and Canada in December agreed to the cancellation of a 15 percent tax on softwood lumber exported from British Columbia to the United States after it was determined that increased fees for timber cutting rights in British Columbia will raise the price of their lumber the equivalent of 15 percent. The U.S. lumber industry claimed that the province had priced timber rights artificially low, giving their mills an unfair advantage over U.S. producers. The Canadian government levied the tax because it feared the imposition of higher U.S. anti-dumping duties.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Administration Lowers Growth Forecast

On the heels of the stock market sell-off, the Reagan administration lowered its forecast of economic growth in 1988 to 2.4 percent. This was well below its previous forecast of 3.5 percent made last summer. Even the lower rate, however, depends on the Federal Reserve expanding the money supply between five and eight percent next year. Less growth in the money supply would boost interest rates and result in even slower growth.

Administration economists expect most of the growth in 1988 to result from improvement in the U.S. trade deficit and increased business investment. Consumer spending is expected to be sluggish because of the stock market crash and the resulting loss of wealth and confidence in the economy. The administration, however, predicts little change in the level of unemployment between 1987 and 1988.

Consumer Confidence Up

Although the administration and many economists expect consumer confidence to drop because of the stock market crash, a survey of 5,000 households found that consumer confidence rebounded in December to recover nearly half of its drop following the stock market sell-off in October. A spokesman for the Conference Board, a business supported research organization, which directed the survey attributed the rebound to high rates of employment and a low rate of inflation.

Another reason for the increase in confidence in December was growth in manufacturing because of rising exports which are benefiting from the decline in the value of the dollar. The National Association of Purchasing Management reported new orders and production were up substantially in December after slipping in November. A spokesman for the association said that virtually all indicators were positive based on a survey of purchasing agents at over 250 companies in 21 industries.

Leading Indicators Down Sharply

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main barometer of economic activity, plunged 1.7 percent in November. Stock prices, one of the 11 leading indicators, accounted for about two-thirds of the November drop. Most other leading indicators fell modestly.

The loss was the biggest decline in the index in over six years but the first since January. The index for October was revised to a 0.2 percent gain. Three consecutive monthly declines in the index often signal a recession, although not always.

Besides stock prices, other leading indicators on the downside in November were the average workweek in manufacturing, claims for unemployment insurance (increased), the business delivery index, orders for plant and equipment, sensitive material prices, and the money supply. Leading indicators showing minor gains were orders for consumer goods and building permits. Data were not available in the preliminary November estimates for inventories and credit outstanding.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

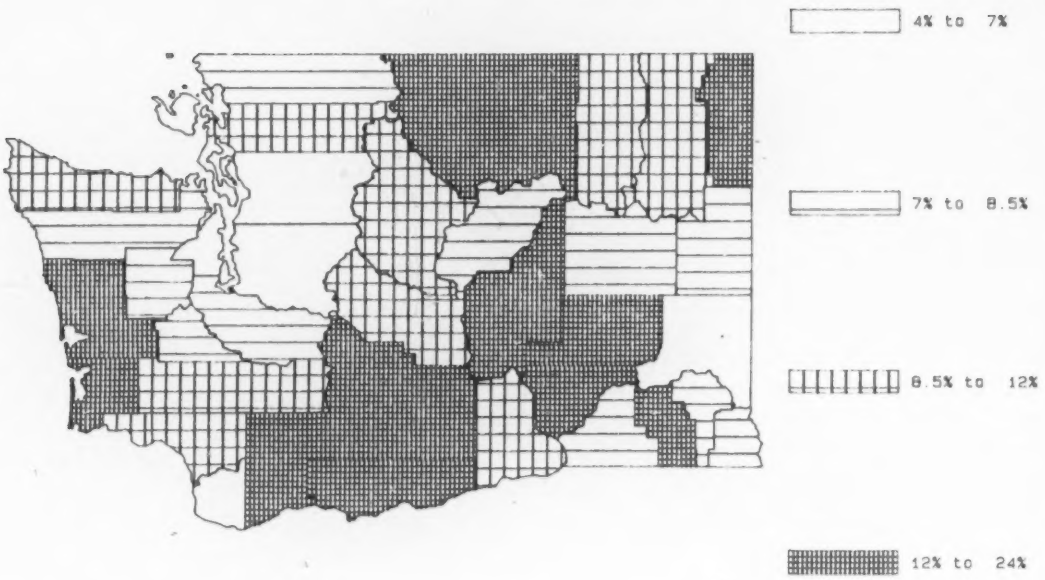
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

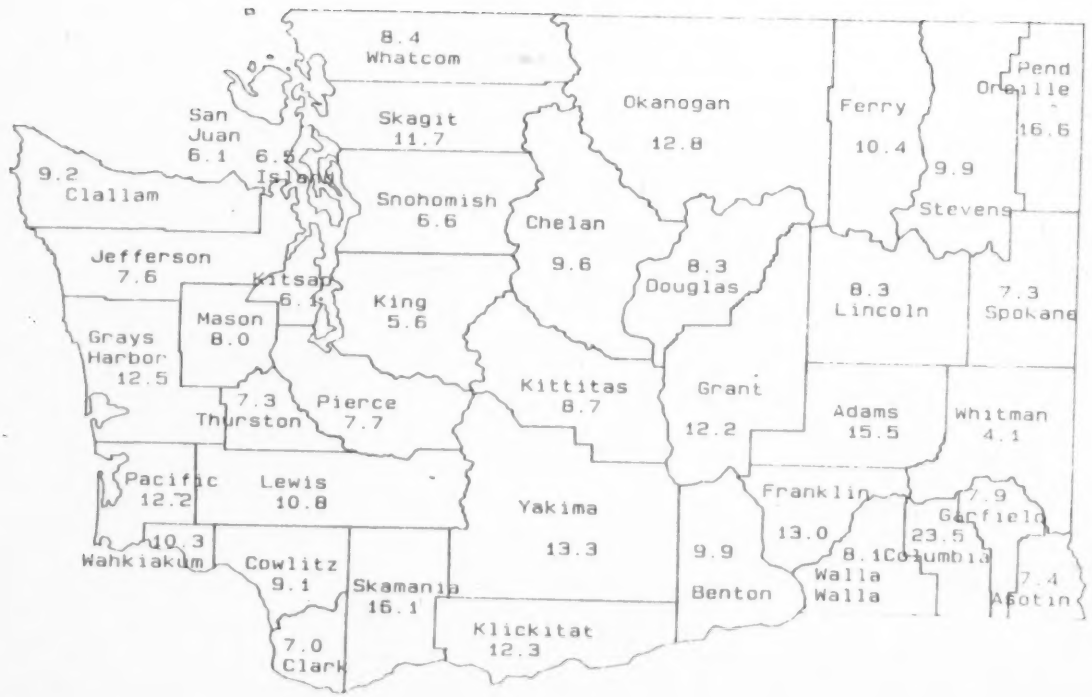
	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987
U.S. City Average	345.8	345.3	330.8	4.5	4.5
	Jan.-June 1987	Jan.-June 1986		Jan.-June '86 to Jan.-June '87	
Seattle*	329.7	324.9		1.5	

* The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer develops bimonthly CPI data for the Seattle area. Beginning this year the Seattle index will be published twice a year. The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.

NOVEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Washington 7.4





Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 1/6/88
Benchmark: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	NOVEMBER 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				OCTOBER 1987 REVISED 1/				NOVEMBER 1986 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,241,300	2,075,500	165,800	7.4	2,270,100	2,111,100	159,000	7.0	2,194,600	2,017,800	176,800	8.1
Bellingham MSA	58,100	53,200	4,900	8.4	59,100	54,600	4,500	7.6	57,200	52,200	5,000	8.7
Bremerton MSA	71,700	67,300	4,400	6.1	72,600	68,000	4,600	6.3	70,500	66,200	4,300	6.1
Olympia MSA	71,700	66,500	5,200	7.3	72,100	66,800	5,300	7.4	70,700	65,000	5,700	8.1
Seattle PMSA	1,008,600	949,700	58,900	5.8	1,004,800	945,900	58,900	5.9	979,200	917,300	61,900	6.3
King County 2/	803,100	757,900	45,200	5.6	800,200	754,900	45,300	5.7	779,600	732,000	47,600	6.1
Snohomish County 2/	205,400	191,800	13,600	6.6	204,600	191,000	13,600	6.6	199,600	185,300	14,300	7.2
Spokane MSA	165,400	153,300	12,100	7.3	165,200	154,300	10,900	6.6	164,400	151,100	13,300	8.1
Tacoma PMSA	242,200	223,600	18,600	7.7	240,700	222,500	18,200	7.6	234,200	214,200	20,000	8.5
Tri-Cities MSA	65,700	58,700	7,000	10.7	67,200	61,600	5,600	8.3	66,600	59,400	7,200	10.8
Benton County 2/	50,300	45,300	5,000	9.9	51,700	47,500	4,200	8.1	51,200	45,800	5,400	10.5
Franklin County 2/	15,400	13,400	2,000	13.0	15,500	14,100	1,400	9.0	15,400	13,600	1,800	11.7
Vancouver PMSA	108,600	101,000	7,600	7.0	109,900	102,000	7,900	7.2	103,400	94,300	9,100	8.8
Yakima MSA	84,800	73,500	11,300	13.3	98,400	89,600	8,800	8.9	82,200	71,300	10,900	13.3
Adams	6,510	5,500	1,010	15.5	6,820	6,310	510	7.5	6,000	5,210	790	13.2
Asotin	8,470	7,840	630	7.4	8,530	7,920	610	7.2	8,270	7,630	640	7.7
Clallam	22,230	20,180	2,050	9.2	23,280	20,880	2,400	10.3	22,170	19,970	2,200	9.9
Columbia	1,790	1,370	420	23.5	1,760	1,440	320	18.2	1,850	1,400	450	24.3
Cowlitz	33,440	30,390	3,050	9.1	34,310	30,800	3,510	10.2	33,900	30,460	3,440	10.1
Ferry	2,410	2,160	250	10.4	2,420	2,210	210	8.7	2,460	2,160	300	12.2
Garfield	1,010	930	80	7.9	1,000	940	60	6.0	1,040	920	120	11.5
Grant	24,510	21,520	2,990	12.2	26,840	24,350	2,490	9.3	25,230	22,330	2,900	11.5
Grays Harbor	25,450	22,280	3,170	12.5	26,030	22,760	3,270	12.6	25,800	22,420	3,380	13.1
Island	17,920	16,750	1,170	6.5	17,930	16,810	1,120	6.2	16,680	15,570	1,110	6.7
Jefferson	8,070	7,460	610	7.6	8,350	7,740	610	7.3	8,060	7,360	700	8.7
Kittitas	11,600	10,590	1,010	8.7	11,960	11,080	880	7.4	11,910	10,700	1,210	10.2
Klickitat	7,410	6,500	910	12.3	7,310	6,520	790	10.8	7,580	6,610	970	12.8
Lewis	23,750	21,190	2,560	10.8	24,340	21,240	3,100	12.7	24,110	21,210	2,900	12.0
Lincoln	4,230	3,880	350	8.3	4,230	3,950	280	6.6	4,430	4,050	380	8.6
Mason	12,300	11,310	990	8.0	12,650	11,530	1,120	8.9	13,570	12,400	1,170	8.6
Okanogan	14,630	12,760	1,870	12.8	16,780	15,320	1,460	8.7	14,410	12,340	2,070	14.4
Pacific	6,140	5,390	750	12.2	6,500	5,770	730	11.2	6,940	6,060	880	12.7
Pend Oreille	2,830	2,360	470	16.6	2,770	2,370	400	14.4	3,050	2,390	660	21.6
San Juan	4,930	4,630	300	6.1	5,200	4,940	260	5.0	4,280	3,910	370	8.6
Skagit	31,070	27,450	3,620	11.7	32,700	29,060	3,640	11.1	31,190	27,310	3,880	12.4
Skamania	2,420	2,030	390	16.1	2,470	2,070	400	16.2	2,330	1,950	380	16.3
Stevens	10,960	9,880	1,080	9.9	11,030	9,960	1,070	9.7	10,590	9,230	1,360	12.8
Wahkiakum	1,070	960	110	10.3	1,170	1,010	160	13.7	1,150	1,020	130	11.3
Walla Walla	22,360	20,540	1,820	8.1	22,310	20,820	1,490	6.7	22,820	20,520	2,300	10.1
Wenatchee Labor Area	38,420	34,880	3,540	9.2	42,810	40,040	2,770	6.5	37,980	34,100	3,880	10.2
Chelan County 2/	26,080	23,570	2,510	9.6	29,040	27,060	1,980	6.8	25,850	23,050	2,800	10.8
Douglas County 2/	12,340	11,310	1,030	8.3	13,770	12,980	790	5.7	12,140	11,060	1,080	8.9
Whitman	18,620	17,860	760	4.1	18,580	18,030	550	3.0	18,510	17,750	760	4.1

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

January 6, 1988
Benchmark: 1986

	NOVEMBER 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				OCTOBER 1987 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,243,400	2,087,200	156,200	7.0	2,271,200	2,123,300	147,900	6.5
Bellingham MSA	58,100	53,500	4,600	7.9	59,200	55,000	4,200	7.1
Bremerton MSA	71,800	67,700	4,100	5.7	72,600	68,400	4,200	5.8
Olympia MSA	71,800	66,900	4,900	6.8	72,200	67,200	5,000	6.9
Seattle PMSA	1,010,500	955,100	55,400	5.5	1,006,200	951,400	54,800	5.4
King County 2/	804,800	762,200	42,600	5.3	801,500	759,300	42,200	5.3
Snohomish County 2/	205,700	192,900	12,800	6.2	204,800	192,200	12,600	6.2
Spokane MSA	165,600	154,200	11,400	6.9	165,400	155,200	10,200	6.2
Tacoma MSA	242,400	224,900	17,500	7.2	240,600	223,700	16,900	7.0
Tri-Cities MSA	65,700	59,100	6,600	10.0	67,100	61,900	5,200	7.7
Benton County 2/	50,300	45,600	4,700	9.3	51,700	47,800	3,900	7.5
Franklin County 2/	15,300	13,500	1,800	11.8	15,500	14,200	1,300	8.4
Vancouver PMSA	108,700	101,600	7,100	6.5	110,000	102,600	7,400	6.7
Yakima MSA	84,500	73,900	10,600	12.5	98,300	90,100	8,200	8.3
Adams	6,480	5,530	950	14.7	6,830	6,350	480	7.0
Asotin	8,470	7,880	590	7.0	8,530	7,960	570	6.7
Clallam	22,220	20,290	1,930	8.7	23,240	21,000	2,240	9.6
Columbia	1,770	1,380	390	22.0	1,750	1,450	300	17.1
Cowlitz	33,430	30,560	2,870	8.6	34,240	30,970	3,270	9.6
Ferry	2,420	2,180	240	9.9	2,420	2,220	200	8.3
Garfield	1,000	930	70	7.0	1,000	950	50	5.0
Grant	24,460	21,650	2,810	11.5	26,810	24,490	2,320	8.7
Grays Harbor	25,390	22,400	2,990	11.8	25,930	22,890	3,040	11.7
Island	17,940	16,840	1,100	6.1	17,950	16,900	1,050	5.8
Jefferson	8,070	7,500	570	7.1	8,350	7,780	570	6.8
Kittitas	11,600	10,650	950	8.2	11,950	11,140	810	6.8
Klickitat	7,390	6,530	860	11.6	7,290	6,560	730	10.0
Lewis	23,720	21,310	2,410	10.2	24,240	21,360	2,880	11.9
Lincoln	4,230	3,900	330	7.8	4,230	3,970	260	6.1
Mason	12,300	11,370	930	7.6	12,640	11,600	1,040	8.2
Okanogan	14,590	12,830	1,760	12.1	16,770	15,410	1,360	8.1
Pacific	6,130	5,420	710	11.6	6,480	5,800	680	10.5
Pend Oreille	2,820	2,380	440	15.6	2,760	2,380	380	13.8
San Juan	4,940	4,660	280	5.7	5,210	4,960	250	4.8
Skagit	31,020	27,610	3,410	11.0	32,620	29,230	3,390	10.4
Skamania	2,400	2,040	360	15.0	2,450	2,080	370	15.1
Stevens	10,960	9,940	1,020	9.3	11,010	10,010	1,000	9.1
Wahkiakum	1,070	970	100	9.3	1,170	1,020	150	12.8
Walla Walla	22,370	20,660	1,710	7.6	22,340	20,950	1,390	6.2
Wenatchee Labor Area	38,400	35,070	3,330	8.7	42,850	40,270	2,580	6.0
Chelan County 2/	26,060	23,700	2,360	9.1	29,050	27,210	1,840	6.3
Douglas County 2/	12,340	11,370	970	7.9	13,800	13,060	740	5.4
Whitman	18,680	17,960	720	3.9	18,650	18,140	510	2.7

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	November 1987 (Prel.)	October 1987 (REV.)	November 1986 (REV.)	October 1986 (REV.)	Numerical Change: Oct. 1987 to Nov. 1987	Numerical Change: Nov. 1986 to Nov. 1987
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1874.1	1878.6	1796.9	1803.5	-4.5	77.2
MANUFACTURING	323.1	324.0	305.1	309.1	-0.9	18.0
Durable Goods	228.2	226.6	213.8	214.3	1.6	14.4
Lumber & Wood Products	40.3	40.5	37.8 3/	38.8	-0.2	2.5
Furniture & Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.3	6.4	6.3 3/	6.6	-0.1	0.0
Primary Metals	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.6	0.1	0.4
Aluminum	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.4
Fabricated Metals	10.7	10.9	10.0	10.2	-0.2	0.7
Machinery	29.0	28.8	28.0	28.1	0.2	1.0
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)	16.6	16.5	15.9 3/	15.9 3/	0.1	0.7
Electrical Equip.	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.2	0.1	0.3
Transportation Equip.	110.6	108.9	101.3	100.1	1.7	9.3
Aerospace	96.8	95.3	88.2	87.5	1.5	8.6
Other Transp. Equip.	13.8	13.6	13.1	12.6	0.2	0.7
Instruments & Related	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.1	0.0	0.3
Misc. Manufacturing	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	94.9	97.4	91.3	94.8	-2.5	3.6
Food & Kindred Products	31.2	33.7	30.0	32.8	-2.5	1.2
Canned & Preserved Foods	10.8	13.2	10.5	12.8	-2.4	0.3
Apparel & Allied Products	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.5	0.0	0.5
Paper & Allied Products	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.0	0.0	0.3
Printing & Publishing	19.7	19.7	18.9	19.0	0.0	0.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.6	0.0	0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	8.6	8.6	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.7
MINING & QUARRYING	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	-0.1	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	92.4	97.1	86.6	91.4	-4.7	5.8
TRANSP., COMM. & UTIL.	99.5	100.6	96.0	96.7	-1.1	3.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	469.2	466.9	443.7	441.4	2.3	25.5
Wholesale Trade	114.4	115.4	109.3	110.1	-1.0	5.1
Retail Trade	354.8	351.5	334.4	331.3	3.3	20.4
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE	107.5	107.8	105.7	106.2	-0.3	1.8
SERVICES	418.2	419.8	399.6	400.9	-1.6	18.6
Health Services	130.1	130.0	124.0	123.6	0.1	6.1
GOVERNMENT	361.2	359.3	357.4	354.9	1.9	3.8
Federal	71.2	71.7	70.5	70.6	-0.5	0.7
State & Local	290.0	287.6	286.9	284.3	2.4	3.1
Education	157.8	154.4	155.2	152.8	3.4	2.6
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	-0.0	-0.4

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim Nov Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Nov-87	Oct-87	Nov-86	Nov-87	Oct-87	Nov-86	Nov-87	Oct-87	Nov-86
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	190,100	$489.65	$478.39	$468.06	40.2	40.1	39.7	$12.15	$11.93	$11.79
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,700	$427.86	$400.76	$396.75	38.1	36.7	37.5	$11.23	$10.92	$10.58
Primary Metal Industries	9,400	$559.20	$556.64	$531.30	44.6	44.6	42.0	$12.54	$12.53	$12.65
Fabricated Metal Products	8,300	$436.98	$425.80	$440.70	39.4	39.1	39.0	$11.09	$10.89	$11.30
Machinery	15,200	$378.50	$382.64	**$387.54	39.8	39.9	40.2	$9.51	$9.59	$9.69
Food and Kindred Products	20,800	$352.87	$358.72	$345.59	35.5	37.8	35.7	$9.94	$9.49	$9.68
Chemical and Allied Products	5,100	$735.55	$664.25	$605.82	45.8	43.5	42.1	$16.06	$15.27	$14.39
Transportation Equipment	46,900	$629.82	**$624.26	$595.84	43.2	43.0	42.7	$14.58	$14.52	$13.72
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	59,800	$572.04	$621.10	$581.[illegible]	36.0	38.2	36.2	$15.89	$16.26	$16.[illegible]
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments	290,000	$325.73	$320.74	$319.81	34.8	34.6	33.7	$9.36	$9.27	$9.49

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes.

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